

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 3, 1858.

N. 98.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-  
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ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-  
vance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-  
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as  
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the west.

If all letters upon business should be post-  
paid to insure attention.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.

GORIN & GAZLAY,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

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Attorney at Law, Notary Public,  
DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE  
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HAYWOOD, CROW & CO., Merchants, St. Louis;  
BROOKS, HALL & CO., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio  
Sept. 8, 1857-18.

FRANK BEDFORD,  
Attorney at Law,  
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

May 1, 1858-18.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short Street between Limestone and  
Upper Streets. (May 23, 1858-18).

THOMAS A. MARSHALL  
A YOUNG Lawyer in Frankfort and engaged the prac-  
tice of law, will attend punctually to such cases as  
may be referred to him in the Court of Appeals of Ken-  
tucky, and to such engagements as he may make in  
other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give  
opinions on cases presented to him. He will promptly  
attend to all communications relating to the business  
described, and may at all times, except when ab-  
sent on business, be found in Frankfort.  
March 30, 1857-18.

JOHN W. FINNELL  
WALL & FINNELL,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
COVINGTON, KY.

OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL.  
W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell,  
Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals.  
May 5, 1858-18.

T. N. LINDSEY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice law in all the Courts held in Frankfort  
and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his resi-  
dence, near P. S. Swig's entrance on Washington street.  
Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849-1851-18.

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's  
Telegraph Office.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort,  
and in the adjoining counties. His Office is at his resi-  
dence, near P. S. Swig's entrance on Washington street.  
Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849-1851-18.

S. D. MORRIS,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort,  
and in the adjoining counties. He will attend par-  
ticularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State.  
All business referred to him will meet with prompt  
attention.

WILL practice on St. Clair street in the new building  
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.  
W. Craddock's office.  
Feb. 26, 1857-18.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,  
Partners in the  
PRACTICE OF LAW.

WILL attend to all business referred to them in the  
Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts  
which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or  
both may always be found at their office, to give coun-  
sel and assistance.

Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1858-18.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street  
over the Telegraph Office. Will practice law in all  
the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.  
Dec. 7, 1858-18.

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,  
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,  
DES MOINES, IOWA.

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk  
County, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the  
United States District Court.

They have also established a General Agency for the  
transaction of all manner of business connected with  
land.

They will endeavor to investigate Titles, buy and sell  
lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the  
best securities.

They have offices in Kansas and Nebraska Territories,  
if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that  
country is offered.

The Senior partner having been engaged extensively  
in the business of the Courts of Kentucky for  
several years, at the time he has been removed to  
the Land Office in Iowa for eight years past, during  
which time he has made a great survey of a large portion  
of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident the  
will make a ready and satisfactory account of all busi-  
ness.

They will enter into Land Warrants or Money  
upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and  
sell Land on Commission, upon a careful investigation  
of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can  
have their property, or any part of it, for sale, by calling  
on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of  
Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

March 11, 1857-18.

GRAY & TODD.

FRESH SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH—A few pack-  
ages just received and for sale by

Dec. 31, 1857.

W. H. M'HENRY.

JOHN M. HARLAN.  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.  
REFER TO  
HOB. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Frankfort, Ky.  
HOB. JAMES HARLAN.  
TAYLOR, TURNER & CO., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.  
G. H. MANSARRAT & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.  
J. F. TURNER, Louisville, Ky.  
July 23, 1853-18.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,  
Booksellers, Stationers, Blinders, and Book and  
Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

WE have constantly in hand a complete assortment of  
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and  
Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every  
description, quality, and price.  
"Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied  
at a small extra cost. Wholesale Retail.  
April 1, 1845-1851-18.

JOHN A. MONROE,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts  
held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of  
debts, and to all other business in any part of the State.

Always at home, even in the winter, and will have his  
attention on the same day received, and will be prompt-  
ly answered, and thus his clients kept advised of his  
affairs. And having determined to have all his  
clients' arguments submitted to the Court of Appeals printed,  
so as to be available to his clients and counsel in the  
lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how  
his duty has been performed.

He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the  
ac-  
ceptance of Deeds, and other writings to be  
used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner  
and the act of Congress, attend to the taking of de-  
positions, affidavits, &c.

"Office, "Oh Bank," opposite the Mansion House,  
Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1853-18.

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"Office, "Oh Bank," opposite the Mansion House,  
Frankfort, Nov

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

For the Richmond (Va.) Daily Dispatch.

### The Purchase of Mount Vernon.

The Regent of the Mount Vernon Association—long known as the "Southern Matron," but who now assumes her real name, as it is stated, in compliance with the entreaties of her friends—addresses the following appeal to the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association:

### MOUNT VERNON, THE PROPERTY OF THE NATION.

It is with feelings of the highest gratification we announce to the public that the persevering efforts of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union, have been crowned with success, commensurate with their sacred aims and lofty patriotism, and that they have at last secured to the American people the privilege of making the Home and Grave of Washington the property of the Nation!

On the failure of the Mount Vernon bill in the General Assembly of Virginia, we renewed our overtures to Mr. Washington to sell the property to the Association. These overtures met with a favorable response, and on the 6th of April a contract was signed by Mr. Washington, which obligated him to transfer Mount Vernon to the Association, on its compliance with the following terms, viz:

The payment of two hundred thousand dollars, for two hundred acres of land, including the manor, gardens, landing place, and, above all, the town.

Eighteen thousand dollars to be paid on closing of contract, and the remainder of the sum, in four bonds payable in yearly installments, with the permission, after the payment of the first bond, to pay to Mr. Washington any amount of the balance due, in sums of not less than five thousand dollars, which sum will be credited to the Association; in this manner lessening the interest.

The title to the estate and possession to be given on payment of the principal and interest; and the privilege also granted of obtaining possession, on thirty days' notice, at any time the Association may be ready to furnish the entire purchase money.

The price asked for Mount Vernon by its proprietor, and which has never been varied, has long been known to the public, and the Ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, in offering to become its purchasers, could not expect to acquire it upon other terms than those given as the ultimatum, to Congress and Virginia.

Yet there is a concession made to the Association by Mr. Washington, as to the extension of time; and a very important *privilege*, to save in terest, which can best be explained by the following letter addressed to the legal gentlemen who negotiated the purchase on behalf of the Association:

RICHMOND, April 7, 1858.

To Wm H Macfarland, Esq., and Gen. A. A. Chapman:

GENTLEMEN.—In the negotiations you have recently concluded with me, on behalf of the Ladies' Association for the purchase of Mount Vernon, the payment of interest on the deferred instalments from the date of the contract, while I retained possession of the property, was the only serious difficulty between us.

Having satisfied you that I could not yield this point you finally conceded it.

As the contract is now closed, and I believe in a satisfactory way to both parties, it affords me pleasure to say to you, that if the Association meets its engagements with me on the first of January 1859, and thinks proper to pay, and does pay the other deferred instalments on or before the 22d day of February 1859, you inform me they will probably be both willing and able to do, it is my intention, in that case to remit to the Association all the interests on all the deferred payments.

This I shall be willing to do, partly as an document to the Association to obtain possession of Mount Vernon at an early day, but more particularly, as an evidence of my appreciation of the motives that have actuated the Ladies' Association in the cause it has undertaken.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

With the highest respect,

JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

More than half a century has now elapsed since Washington walked among us—half a century of a neglect and ingratitude to his memory. Between the broken pledges of Congress and the apathy of his mother State, the remains of the father of his country have lain in honor, by the mausoleum voted in the hour of a Nation's grief, and his Home and Grave, left to the fate of private property, and accessible to the public, only through the forbearance or courtesy of its various private owners!

Ever and anon, a voice was heard to protest against republican ingratitude, for ever and anon, the heart of this great nation seemed to throb with a remembrance of his virtues and of his services, and the priceless legacy he bequeathed. But, during the stern struggles of a young Republic, this voice was unheeded, and since America became a power on earth, it was either屏ed by the din of party, and sectional strife, or stifled by the murmurs of Mammon, until the generations, which knew him not, were in danger of forgetting and wholly departing from those principles, which are the bulwark of our greatness and those warning counsels which can alone maintain our Union in safety. But that Providence which has so often interposed for our rescue in the darkest days of the Republic, when the ship of State, with no master hand at the helm, rocked to and fro on the angry waves of sectional strife and bitterness, which threatened to engulf it, has stirred the heart of woman to revive, through the rescue of the sacred ashes of the Father of his Country, that love for his memory, shuddering, but not dead, which could b made all powerful, in regenerating and healing influence!

A call was made to the women of the South, to gather around his grave and become the Vestals to keep alive the fires of patriotism. The motives were pure—the intentions generous—but they failed! Ye, who watch the signs of the times, know ye not wherefore? Washington belonged not alone to the South!

Again the call was made, and this time to the women of the Nation. Again it failed!—and wherefore?

The title, and all the power were to be given to a State, and Washington belonged not to one State alone!

Devoted woman would be neither baffled nor conquered; but she only triumphs when the common home-steader can be procured as a common heritage, for the estranged children of a common father, the spell of whose memory will yet have the power to re-unite them around his hallowed sepulchre.

Unexpected success has crowned their efforts. Our country can be saved, one and indissoluble forever—for woman has become her guardian spirit. In the sacred grove of Mount Vernon, she will learn those lessons which will never leave us without a Mary, to train a Washington for her country's hour of need.

Orators—Statesmen—the noble brotherhood of Masons—Old Fellows—patriots, one and all, have come promptly to the aid of woman! And ye women of the North and of the South, of the East and of the West, will ye not rally to the work? Will ye not vie, one with another, which will give most and do most, that we may, on the 22d of February, 1859, claim and take possession of the Home and Grave of him who loved us all, and thus make his birth day the birth-day also of Republican gratitude, justice and fraternal love!

ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM.

Regent Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

April 15th, 1858.

BOY KILLED.—A very clever young Irish boy named Burns about 15 years old, was accidentally killed at the turning-table near the old depot, on Sunday morning last. Some children were amusing themselves riding on the turn-table, and Burns who was on the ground attempted to dodge, when his head caught between the table and stone wall and was mashed to a jelly.—Paris Flag.

### Old Hundred.

In a rustic church opposite, while we write, a company of worshippers are singing "the old hymn 'Be thou, O God, exalted high.' The air is also old, the immortal 'Old Hundred'."

It is true that Luther composed that tune, and if the worship of mortals is carried on the wings of angels to heaven, how often has the declaration, "They are singing 'Old Hundred' now."

The solemn strains carries us back to the times of the reformers—Luther and his devoted band. He, doubtless, was the first to strike the grand old chords in the public sanctuary of his own Germany.

From his stentorian lungs they rolled, vibrating, not through vaulted cathedral roof, but along a grander arch, the eternal heavens. He wrought into each note his own sublime faith, and stamped with that faith's immortality. Hence it cannot die! Neither men nor angels will let it pass into oblivion.

The blue eyed girls of the old "faire land" sang those same strains with all the enthusiasm of a new and holy religion. They had been bound down to priests, prayer books and rosary. They had raised adoring eyes to the spangled image of the Virgin, and bent unblushing before the carved semblance of Christ. They had knelt at the dark confessional, and placing their lips to it cunningly wrought portals, told the choicest and most sinful emotions of their heart into the ears of the father confessor, whom they feared sometimes more than God. But Luther, in the face of the fathers, had thrown down his rosary, and refused to acknowledge any intercessor save Christ. Luther had, as it were, muted his ana thema over the openings of the confessional—Luther had laughed to scorn the holy reliques, pretended miracles, and saving power of the priest hood, and with derring, burning eloquence denounced their sensuality and their idolatry. First the mothers heard, and then the maidens—they went to listen, and remained to pray; and, to sing with throbbing hearts and tearful eyes, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Can you find a tomb in the land where sealed lips lay that have not sung that tune? If they were grey old men, they had heard or sung "Old Hundred." If they were babes, they smiled as their mothers rocked them to sleep, singing "Old Hundred." Sinner and saint have joined with the endless congregations where it has, and without the pealing organ, sounded on the sacred Brownlow:

The dear little children, looking with wonder eyes on this strange world, have lisped it—the sweet young girl whose tomb stone told of sixteen summers, who whose pure and innocent face haunted you with its mild beauty, loved "Old Hundred;" and as she sang it, closed her eyes and seemed communing with the angels who were soon to claim her. He whose manhood was devoted to the service of God, and he who with faltering feet ascended the pulpit steps with the white hand placed over his laboring breast, loved "Old Hundred."

And though sometimes his lips only moved, away down in his heart, so soon to cease its throb, the holy melody was sounding. The dear white headed father, with his tremulous voice, how he loved "Old Hundred!" Do you see him now, sitting in the venerable arm chair, his hands crossed over the top of his cane, his silvery locks floating off from his hollow temples, and a tear stealing down his furrowed cheeks, that thin quivering, faltering sound, now bursting forth, now listened for almost in vain? If you do not, we do; and from such lips, hallowed by four score years service in the master's cause, "Old Hundred" sounds indeed a sacred melody.

You may fill your choirs with Sabbath prima donnas, whose daring notes emulate the steeple and cost almost as much, but give us the spirit stirring tones of the Lutheran hymn, sung by old and young together. Martyrs have hallowed it; it has gone up from the beds of the saints.—The old churches, where generation after generation has worshipped and where many scores of the dead have been carried, and laid before the altar, where they gave themselves to God, seem to breathe of "Old Hundred" from vestibule to tower top—the air is haunted with its spirit.

Think a moment of the assembled company who have at different times and different places joined in the familiar tune! Throng upon throng—the strong, the timid, the gentle, the brave, the beautiful, their rapt faces all beaming with the inspiration of the heavenly sounds.

"Old Hundred" king of the sacred bands of ancient airs! Never shall our ears grow weary of hearing, or our tongues of singing the!—And when we get to Heaven, who knows but that the first triumphant strain that welcomes us may be—

"Be thou, O God, exalted high."

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.—Here is what a Democratic member of the House said of the Mississippi Flood in the Memphis *True Southern* says:

"Although the unprecedented flood which is now submerging such a vast extent of country is greatly to be deplored, as destined to afflict materially the prosperity and interests of those upon whom the calamity has fallen, yet its results will go to strengthen the generally accepted maxim, that there is 'no bitter unattended by its sweets.' There have been millions of dollars' worth of timber—much of which has been cut for several years—laving in the swamps of the Yazoo Valley, waiting for water to float it out. This rise has affording an opportunity to bring into market that mine of wealth; thus causing that hardy, industrious class of people known as professional raftsmen, to rejoice at an interposition of Providence which is to them really a God-send, and of immense value and convenience to the country supplied with lumber through this channel. We have been informed by persons familiar with the quantities of timber now cut in the swamps of the Yazoo and its tributaries, that at a low estimate, at least *five million dollars* will be saved and brought into market by this rise in the river.

A NICE POINT OF LAW.—Two Quakers in Philadelphia applied to their society, as they do not go to law, to decide in the following difficulty:

"A is uneasy about a ship that ought to have arrived, meets B, an insurer, and stated his wish to have the vessel insured. The matter is agreed upon. A returns home and receives a letter in forming him of the loss of his ship. What shall he do? He is afraid that the policy is not filled up, and should B hear of the matter soon, it is also up; he therefore writes to B thus: 'Friend B, if this hasn't filled up the policy, needn't, for I've heard of the ship.' 'Oh oh!' thinks B to himself, 'cunning fellow; he wants to do me out of the premium.' So he writes thus to A—'Friend A, thee be too late half an hour, the policy is filled.' A is rubbing with delight, yet B refuses to pay. Well, what is the decision? The loss is divided between them.—*Epworth, Blackwood's Magazine.*

A DOUBLE HEADED PAPER.—The Bureau council (III) *Democrat* is a stock concern, principally owned by Douglas men, but is edited by a Le Compton Postmaster. In order to meet the views of both parties, an arrangement is made, by which the editor is allowed four columns on the editorial page, through which he chases Douglas and the stockholders have four columns on the same page, in which they "punish" Buchanan. Under its present management it is a funny sheet, but singularly typical of the condition of the party from which it takes its name. The office holders on one side, and the people (the stockholders) on the other!"

ACQUITMENT OF HARDSTY.—The trial of Hardsty for the shooting of Grubb occupied three days of the last week at Burlington, in Boone county. It will be remembered that a sister of Hardsty was seduced by Grubb, and that Hardsty told the seducer that he would give him six months in which to make his choice between marrying the girl and being killed. The six months expired, and Grubb not having married the girl, Hardsty met him, and on sight shot him. The evidence showed that Grubb was armed also in expectation of the attack, but was shot in the act of drawing his weapon. The trial was ended last Thursday, and the verdict of the jury was, not guilty.

THE LAKES OF MINNESOTA.—A correspondent of the Minnesota supplies that paper with a table giving the dimensions of ninety-three lakes in Minnesota, comprising the larger number of those most known. Thousands of others of smaller extent are distributed over the surface of the country, and a great many of a mile or two in length have been omitted for want of a name. The largest lakes in the State according to this table, are Red Lake, in Pembina county, thirty miles long by twenty wide; Big Stone Lake, thirty miles long by three wide; Millie Lake, twenty miles long and fifteen wide; Lac Traverse, twenty five miles long by three wide; and Leech Lake, twenty miles long by even wide. Most of the list, however, are from one and a half to six miles long, and from one to three miles wide. The water in all these lakes is perfectly pure and sweet, and they are all of great beauty of shore surroundings. The lakes of Minnesota form a distinguishing feature of the country, and lend an air of romance to the country.

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Guttering.

Continually on hand a large assortment of COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES; Cistern, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead Pipes.

All Alloys promptly attended to.

Boy KILLED.—A very clever young Irish boy named Burns about 15 years old, was accidentally killed at the turning-table near the old depot, on Sunday morning last. Some children were amusing themselves riding on the turn-table, and Burns who was on the ground attempted to dodge, when his head caught between the table and stone wall and was mashed to a jelly.—Paris Flag.

PRINCE JOHN MORE THAN MATCHED.—Lewis H. Putnam, a colored man, recently sued Anson G. Phelps, a New York merchant, for libel, for which he claimed \$10,000 damages. A correspondent of Frederick Douglass's paper relates an incident of the trial:

There was an interesting law suit last week in Brooklyn. Lewis H. Putnam against Anson G. Phelps, for libel; damages laid at \$10,000. I regard it as "some," in a black man, to estimate his character at \$10,000. Verdict for defendant; Judge, white; jury, white; defendant, for defendant; what chance had Putnam? He did a good deal for the cause; he was admitted to be the shrewdest man in the court-room, even by white men. John Van Buren, (who once danced with Princess Victoria,) the great renegade Free-soiler, was of "counsel" opposed to Putnam. While the latter was on the witness stand, undergoing a cross examination by John Van Buren, the following occurred:

Van Buren.—Mr. Putnam, what was your occupation before you took up the Liberia Emigration scheme?

Putnam.—I was engaged in painting, paper hinging, &c.

Van Buren.—And so forth? Come, sir, what does that mean?

Putnam.—I kept a Hall. "Putnam's Hall."

Van Buren.—(Sarcastically.) Ah! yes, Putnam's Hall, and pray, sir, what were the goings on in Putnam's Hall?

Putnam.—(Very cool and very polite.) It was a place, sir, in which "our people" held meetings; it was the place, sir, in which was held the first free soil meeting, from which originated the free soil party of these United States, of which you may possibly have heard.

Judge, jury, lawyers and the throng in the court, burst into one long uproarious shout of laughter, except Prince John, who turned red as a turkey cock, and limped on to the window for a breath of fresh air.

How deep this arrow struck, was shown by the fact, that at the end of the trial, Prince John es

ayed to have Putnam indicted for perjury.

Do you find a tomb in the land where sealed lips lay that have not sung that tune? If they were grey old men, they had heard or sung "Old Hundred." If they were babes, they smiled as their mothers rocked them to sleep, singing "Old Hundred."

Prince John more than matched.

EDGAR KEENON.

### HANDKERCHIEF PREACHERS.

The following is from the *Christian Reflector*: "I notice, in some cases, a handkerchief habit in the pulpit which had led me to inquire if the use of that very necessary article is a part of theological training. I notice some ministers take it out of their pockets as they do their sermon, and lay it on the pulpit. Some spread it out lengthwise through the middle of the Bible; some roll it up and tuck it under the Bible; shake it every few moments over their heads; some clutch it in their hands, as if they were going to throw it at the audience, some keep crowding it into their pockets and pulling it out again with a nervous movement, as if they did not know what other use to make of their hands. I went once to hear a popular young preacher, and as much as half of his sermon was made up of pocket handkerchiefs, and the most of the other half was gold watch and scraps of poetry."

The following toast was recently drank at a social gathering in Baltimore:

"In ascending the hill of prosperity, may we never meet a friend."

EDGAR KEENON.

### JOHN N. CRUTCHER.

KEENON & CRUTCHER, SUCCESSIONS TO,

Morris & Hampton and H. Evans & Co.,

Main street, third door from St. Clair,

FRANKFORT, KY.

DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Boots,

Shoes,

Hats,

Caps, and

Straw Goods.

—ALSO—

MISCELLANEOUS & SCHOOL BOOKS,

Pen and Pocket Knives,

Razors and Scissors,

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, EDITOR.

MONDAY ::::::::::::::: MAY 3, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,  
Hon. GEORGE R. MCKEE,

OF PULASKI COUNTY.

## COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,  
HARRY L. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,  
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,  
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,  
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,  
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,  
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,  
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

The Lexington Statesman speaking of English's Kansas bill, says:

"We are not surprised that this bill is violently opposed by the opposition. It is as different from the Crittenden substitute as was the Green bill. It guarantees the admission of Kansas as a slave State if it comes in at all. There is no possibility of Kansas entering the Union as a free State under its operation, and there is reason to hope the proposition submitted to the people will be accepted, and the State will be proclaimed a member of the confederacy under the Lecompton Constitution."

It would be a matter of surprise if all honest men in the country were not desperately opposed to English's scheme. Mr. Crittenden and Humphrey Marshall set out upon the principle that the people of the new States should say what constitution they desire to live under, and that no constitution repugnant to them should be forced upon them, and it is not to be expected that Southern gentlemen are to be bribed as easily as English and other Northern Locofoocs have been. The trick of English is as different from the Crittenden substitute as was the Green bill, and in its difference is infinitely more despicable than the Green bill. The bill proposed by Mr. Green just simply breathed the ruffianly spirit which characterizes the border Missourians. It was a high handed outrage upon the rights of the people. English's bill bribes the people to submit to this invasion of their rights. It is the same as if a cunning swindler should cheat a man out of his property and then pay him to keep silent about it, accompanying the bribe with a threat of personal violence in case the poor victim should speak. The distinction is that Dick Turpin would have drawn between the dashing highwayman and the sneaking pickpocket."

The Crittenden substitute did not "guarantee the admission of Kansas as a slave State if it comes in at all," but admitted her as a free or a slave State at the people of Kansas desired. This is the difference between Southern Democrats and the Americans. The Americans are willing to let the laws of climate and soil and the voice of the sovereign people determine the question of slavery in the Territories and new States. The Democrats profess to advocate the extension of slavery at all hazards, whether or not the proximity to the Arctic regions forbids, or the people who are to be affected by it cry out against it. If "there is no possibility of Kansas entering the Union as a free State under the operation" of English's bill, neither is there any possibility of its remaining in the confederacy as a slave State more than a few months after its admission—at least there is not according to the doctrine contained in Mr. Buchanan's message, voted for in the Green bill by the Southern Democrats in Congress, and advocated by the Statesmen, that the people of Kansas can change their constitution as soon as they are admitted into the Union. More over, the admission of Kansas under the English bill cannot prevent the free soil Legislature in Kansas from immediately sending two Republicans to the United States Senate; nor can it prevent Parrott from taking his seat in the House of Representatives. Thus, the Locofoocs may gain an emphatic victory, and the North may reap all the practical results, but what can the South gain? Nothing, nothing, nothing."

It will be seen by our telegraphic reports that English's Kansas bill has passed both houses of Congress. In the House, English made a motion to reconsider the vote adopting the report of the conference committee, and then moved to lay that vote upon the table, which latter motion was carried. There can, therefore, be no further action upon the Kansas bill in the House, unless a majority of two-thirds' vote to take the motion from off the table. The probability is, that English will get a foreign mission for his rascality and bare-faced treachery, with sufficient money to console him for the contempt which the whole country must entertain for his baseness. His constituents will repudiate him, and, as there can be no doubt of his venality, even the ultra-Southern men while approving the treachery which secured for them a nominal triumph, can not help despising the traitor. His conduct is a remarkable illustration of the truth of the proverb which we would fain disbelieve, that every man has his price; and the only thing now to be ascertained is, what was the nature of English's bill? It can be no office in the gift of the people, for both sections will repudiate him. When he is discarded and branded by his own section, he will probably seek sympathy in his troubles and reward for his ignominy from the South; but he will be met with a reply similar to that given by Philip to a man who had betrayed his country to the Macedonians, and complained to the conqueror that his countrymen scoffed at and reviled him. Philip replied that he (the traitor) could afford to look down with contempt upon such vulgar people who called things by their right names.

"But while we do not hesitate thus to express our preference for the original Senate bill, we are equally explicit in the opinion that the English bill is far preferable to the Crittenden Montgomery substitute, and better than no bill at all. Lecompton men can support it as vindicating the principle for which they have contended, and in no manner inconsistent with the position they have held in the controversy. It seems to the south all she had asked, in that slavery is no objection to admission—*Lex Statesman*.

If the "principle" for which Lecompton men contended, was, that slavery should be no objection to the admission of Kansas, why did they not vote for the Crittenden substitute, which recognized that "principle"? All that was demanded by Mr. Crittenden and his friends was, that the people of Kansas should have an opportunity of saying whether or not they desired admission into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, and, if so, they were to be admitted at once; and, as the Lecompton Constitution recognized slavery, Mr. Crittenden's substitute "secured to the south all she asked." Why, then, did not the Democrats vote for it? It was because the "principle" for which they contended was, that the recommendations of a corrupt and inconsistent administration should be carried out, and they would be satisfied with no other "principle." The Locofoocs opposed Mr. Crittenden's substitute because it emanated from a political opponent who had successfully opposed their own iniquitous scheme. If the plan embraced in his substitute had been recommended at first by Mr. Buchanan it cannot be doubted but that every whining Locofooc in Congress would have voted for it.

Mr. Tyng not More Liberal than his Brethren.

To the Editor of the *Commonwealth*:

I respectfully solicit a few lines in your paper, for the purpose of correcting an erroneous opinion. The article which appeared in your last issue, conveys the impression that Mr. Tyng was an uncommon specimen of liberality among the clergy of the Episcopal church, because he now and then preached in the pulpits of other denominations. This is all a mistake—our Bishops and other Clergy all do the same. There is not a minister in our church who feels any scruples on the subject.

Our churches, after their consecration, are only to be used for our own services, and hence can not be loaned for other purposes. This general rule is what makes our course sometimes seem peculiar to others. You see the position which we occupy.

My motive for speaking is this, that I do not like to have one clergyman praised at the expense of his brethren.

—*Layman of the Episcopal Church.*

NEARLY A PANIC.—This morning there was a perfect rush to get some of McLean's *Strength and Cordial*. It is astonishing what a large quantity of that article is consumed. It shows conclusively that it is just the thing required in malarial or fever districts, as a preventative for Chil, alias SHAKES. "Everybody and the rest of mankind" should try it, if they wish to become healthy and strong; and those that are well should take a little every morning to keep them so. We have tried it.—*Evening Mirror*.

USUALLY LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Legislature has passed the bill relative to rates of interest. It goes into operation from and after the 4th of July next, and establishes the rate at 6 per cent. per annum, where no express contract is made to the contrary. Where a higher rate is agreed on, the aid of law is withheld from the lender for the collection of the excess or usury; but where the usury is paid by the borrower, the aid of the law is likewise withheld from him for the recovery of it back, unless suit for the same is commenced within 6 months. In cases where usury is taken in advance, the borrower has the right to deduct and withhold the amount paid above 6 per cent. in the payment of the principal.

The New York Herald takes a very just view of the object of English's bill. We are not certain that the people of Kansas will feel complimented, however, by so frank an avowal as the following, from this Administration journal:

"There is nothing like the cohesive power of public plunder," after all, in settling a knotty question of popular sovereignty. The land "people" of Kansas want the lands, and her hungry politicians want the offices and other public plunder incident to the organization of a new State; and they will not cast this offer of Congress easily away."

In Princeton College, the revival has been quite general, and of 272 students, 102 have become professors of religion, of whom 50 have dedicated themselves to the ministry, and 2 to the missionary cause. Nineteen were "back sliders."

A Kentucky Democrat gives a novel reason for his belief that Mr. Buchanan will not live to the end of his term. He says that it would "just be Breckinridge's d—d luck."

CHARTER OAK PIANOS.—These pianos have been made from the wood of the Charter Oak. It takes a high polish, and the instruments which the wood encloses are of the best description. Yankee Doodle is said to sound well on them.

Wm. Culkin Bryant, the poet editor of the New York *Evening Post*, has been chosen by the Legislature as a regent of the University of the State of New York, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of the late Hon. John Gregg.

A great trotting race came off over the Metairie course, New Orleans, on the 15th ult.—The following is the summary:

Mr. Ross' Muley, 1 1 0 1  
Mr. McGee's Mod Puryear, 2 2 0 0  
Mr. Trepagnier's Sakinika, 3 dis.  
Time: 2:47 1/2—2:43 1/2—2:43 1/2—2:41 1/2.

BOURBON CIRCUIT COURT.—The trial of Joseph Rednor's negro man Daniel, who killed E. Corran's negro George, last winter, resulted in his being convicted of murder. Judge Goodloe, yesterday, sentenced him to be hung on the 12th of June next.

CLEVER TRANSLATION.—The same stupid Frenchman, who translated Byron into prose upon being told that "Brown Stout" was made from malt, exclaimed, quite rejoiced at the cleverness of his discovery, "Oh! I see, you speak of Malt Brin."—*Punch*.

The Newburyport *Herold* reports the death of Mrs. Sarah Pittsbury, at Newbury, at the age of 72 years. She was the mother of Albert Pike, Esq., of Arkansas, the noted lawyer and poet.

## Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

**Senate.**—Mr. Doolittle of Wis., offered a resolution that a wagon road be constructed from Fort Benton to the navigable waters of the Columbia river at Walla Walla, which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

The consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the Kansas bill was re-

sumed. Mr. Broderick of California said that after the matter had been so ably discussed he would not make a lengthened speech. He was opposed to it, and would vote against the bill reported by the committee of conference for several reasons, the most potent of which is that it prohibits Kansas from coming into the Union as a free State during the continuance of power of the present administration. That Territory has but 35,000 population now, and if she does not swallow the Lecompton Constitution five or six years must elapse before she will have the requisite population to entitle her to representation. The original bill was even less objectionable to him than this conference substitute.

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PROSPECTUS  
OF THE  
GLASGOW FREE PRESS.

GLASGOW, KY., December 23, 1857.  
Dear Sirs—Having disposed of our Printing Office in Elizabethtown, Ky., and removed to Glasgow with the view of permanently locating our purpose commencing the publication of a newspaper sometime during the month of February, to be entitled "THE GLASGOW FREE PRESS," it will continue to carry on the above business, at the same occupied by H. J. EVANS, on the 1st of January, where, by strict attention to business, we hope to attract as well as receive a liberal share of public patronage.

March 12-13.

The Beautiful Canadian Trotting Stallion  
DEFIANCE.

WILL MAKE HIS FIRST SEASON IN THE  
United States, at my farm in Franklin county, eight miles from Frankfort, on the turnpike road leading to Georgetown, on the 1st of April, 1858, with a team of six horses, with fifty dollars to his groom, payable within the season which has commenced, and will expire on the 1st of July.

Am. Polit. in the present time, may be said to be in a chrysalis state. We do not design, in this Prospectus, to enter the domain of speculation. It is not necessary to the present purpose, or to define our political position. This may be defined very briefly, by the principles and the precepts of Modern Democracy. We regard the democratic party, as now constituted, essentially an alien party; and consider its aims and purposes, as evolved by its organ, practical by its leaders, and its chief party, the "Free State," which will exalt the Union, in violation of the plain injunctions of the early fathers, and disastrous to American Nationality. We recognize in the "Address of the American Party," promulgated at the Louisville Convention, a party, well-organized, and well-entitled to our confidence and hearty support.

We believe that in this fundamental principle of that organization may be found the panacea for many, if not all the political evils, which have disorder and confusion, and national strife, and which it is the evident contemplation to aggravate by wise and impudent legislation.

Whilst we shall aim to be perfectly independent and honest in the expression of our views of public men and measures, we shall still be guided by a proper sense of the opinions of others, whose voices, we trust, may lead them to differ with us. It is the popularity and the boast of American institutions, that they secure to each and every one the free and unrestricted expression of his opinions. In the government, we find a perfect freedom of opinion in the citizen tolerated, or consider'd equal to the dignity of the State. Our whole system of government repose upon this basis. Popular opinion is here at once the surest and safest guide to the public welfare, and the greatest of all the public blessings, too valuable to be denied to others what we are prompt to claim for ourselves. Hence the column of the "Free Press" will at all times be open to well written, courteous articles, even though they may conflict with our individual opinions.

We invoke, in aid our enterprises, the support and patronage of the citizens of Barren and surrounding counties, and especially those whose opinions may harmonize with the general principles we express.

We solicit your particular help, which you may feel inclined to give us, in the form of a donation, in purchasing a list of subscribers for our locality, by the 1st of February, 1858.

TERMS.

The "Free Press" will be published weekly, on new and beautiful type, the following rates—

Single copy, one year, (variably ind.) \$2.00  
To clubs of 10, and upwards, 1.00

If any one procuring a club of Ten subscribers, will receive an extra copy.

SMITH & PARKER, Proprietors.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE

"CENTRAL KENTUCKIAN,"  
PUBLISHED IN LEBANON, KY.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder R. B. ALARD, in the county of Rowan, and has since fled from the State.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 29th day of June, A. D., 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Trailor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9 inches high; heavy set; black hair, very soft and long; black eyes and eyebrows; black and yellow, with a yellow tint; his nose is large and rather flat; his skin is brown, and whiskers on the jaw; rather thin and small; weight about 165 lbs; and his little brother tall, yellow hair, his clothing Jane's coat, blue pants, brown shoes on his feet.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that FRANCIS A. WILLIAMS did, on the 24th day of Dec, 1857, kill and murder WILLIAM POTTER, in the city of Louisville, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said Williams and his deliver to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 29th day of December, A. D., 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Williams is about 22 or 23 years of age; 5 feet 6 inches high; weight tolerably heavy; dark complexion; dark hair and eyes; hair rather long; and wears a pair of pants; has a sort of a coat cloth clothes, and wears a black felt hat with a high crown; he is a physician by profession, and graduated at Nashville, Tenn.

To obtain him, however, we shall not sacrifice independence by pledging ourselves to any party or sect, yet we shall promise you *Neutrality in Nothing*. If we are not capable of cloasing our sides, and arms, and of course, of the peculiarities of public opinion, in which it is circumscribed.

It is hoped that we shall be able, by attention to the interest of all concerned, to supply a desideratum long felt.

Citizens of Lebanon, and of Marion and surrounding counties, to whom the particular party organizations are not congenial, or appropriate, and are desirous of becoming a part of a more extended and more enterprising, will be our paper; for we determine, if you will place in our hands the means, to make the Central Kentuckian worthy of your support.

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